

Foregant, James Bracker, 69th New York, shoulder &
 thigh; Foregant, A. Ladig, 66th New York, groin; A.
 Hawke, 83d Pennsylvania, shoulder; J. Rueder, 4th
 New York, hip; A. J. Taylor, 44th New York, side; E.
 Nolte, 4th Michigan, arm; M. Dray, 6th a tilery, ankle
 G. Hinger, 7th New York, breast; Corporal D. L. R.
 62d Pennsylvania, breast; Corporal J. Murphy, 52d Pen-
 sylvania, leg; H. C. Cane, 2d New York, leg; Jas.
 Goodale, 13th New York, thigh; Thos. Gray, 14th New
 York, thigh; Foregant G. E. M. nited, 61st Pennsylvania,
 knee and ankle; R. C. Wright, 1st Chasseurs, shoulder.

[illegible]

Murphy, 44th New York, a so; D. McEwen, 44th New York, b o; C. Cogan, 65th New York, a so; J.

[illegible]

F. E. Hall, 55th New York; W. A. Alcon, 10th Massachusetts; Corporal J. H. Finkham, 10th Massachusetts.

[illegible]

York artillery, breast; Thomas Stone, 81st Pennsylvania, thigh; Stephen Moncton, 23d Pennsylvania, hip; W. B.

[illegible]

10th Massachusetts, July 6; Samuel Henderson, 83d Pennsylvania, July 7; Robert Story, 44th New York, July 10; Albert Westman, 4th Michigan, July 11; John Edgar, 1st

New York, July 7; W. Marshall, 224 Massachusetts, July 9; J. H. Galloway, 207 Massachusetts, July 7.

Our wounded and prisoners still remaining in Richmond will probably be brought away as fast as the facilities of transportation will admit. Our boats will be sent down the river as far as the river will permit. For Darling, to which point the assembly will have to bring our men on the small tug boat now running between the city and the fort. The labor of obtaining the stock and wounded left at Savage station will be a more and more difficult, but a week's time, with doubtless, the work of removal successfully accomplished.

The Lenoxville Common Council and the Board of School Trustees

Lenoxville, Ky., July 17, 1862.

A meeting of the Common Council, July 17, 1862. The following resolutions were adopted and are being. Both boards unanimously passed an ordinance compelling the Board of School Trustees to require the professors and teachers of the public schools, before entering on their duties, to appear before the Mayor and take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution Kentucky, and to be true and loyal citizens thereof.

Marine Disaster.

London, England, July 18, 1862.

The schooner Lathrop, of Oswego, was sunk last night off Point Pelee, by collision with the bark Sturgess. The crew were saved.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1862.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 6 1/2, 57. Reading 16, 27 1/2; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46 1/2. Sight exchange New York advanced.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1862.

Cotton advanced 2c; stock nearly exhausted. Flour

Only active at 40c. Coffee firm at 22c. & 23c. Whiskey,

BUFFALO, July 18, 1862.
 Flour steady; demand moderate. Wheat firm; sales
 95c. for No. 2 Chicago spring, 97c. for No. 1 do., 92c. for
 Milwaukee city, \$1 for amber do., 50c. for blue-plum C.
 do. Corn firm at 49c. a 48c. Whiskey steady. Sales 2
 bush. at distillery, at 31c. rye from Imports—13.9
 bush. flour, 61,000 bushels wheat, 124,000 bushels co-
 rns—1,500 bbls. flour, 79,000 bushels wheat, 124,000
 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels oats, 80,000 bushels rye.

The stock market was erratic and irregular, but generally lower, to-day. There is not much active speculation going on, and to general rule governs the course of prices. At the first board to-day the feature was the decline in governments. The sixes of 1881 fell $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$, 7.30 notes $\frac{1}{4}$, and the fives of 1874 $\frac{1}{2}$. Considering that we had no business in the morning papers, this decline was matter of surprise. It affected the general market to some extent. Tennessee fell $\frac{1}{2}$, Misso Central $\frac{1}{2}$, Michigan Central $\frac{1}{2}$, Southern old $\frac{1}{2}$, Illinois Central $\frac{1}{2}$, Toledo $\frac{1}{2}$. On the other hand, Pacific Mail advanced $\frac{1}{2}$, New York Central $\frac{1}{2}$, Erie $\frac{1}{2}$, and Erie preferred $\frac{1}{2}$. The trunk lines are doing a very large business, and the dividend of only 3 per cent on the Central, when $3\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ was expected, is evidence that that company, at all events, is going to be kept in a sound condition. There was a rather better inquiry for bonds, without much business. After the board, vague rumors of changes in the army began to circulate, and under this influence United States sixes sold down to 60 and New York Central to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. After a time it began to be understood that the appointment of General Hallock to the general command of the armies might be a guarantee for increased and not diminished vigor and efficiency in the conduct of the war, and the tone of the market improved. At the second board, however, the market was very dull and the course of prices downward. United States Treasury notes (7.30) fell to 101 a $\frac{1}{2}$. The market closed weak, the following being the last quotations.—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; do, 6's, coupon, 1881, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; do, 6's, 1874, 83 a $\frac{1}{2}$; Treasury notes, 7.30 per cent, 101 a $\frac{1}{2}$; Tennessee 6's, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Virginia 6's, 52 a $\frac{1}{2}$; North Carolina 6's, 65 a 68; Missouri 6's, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; American gold, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Pacific Mail, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Erie, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; do, preferred, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Hudson River, 43 a $\frac{1}{2}$; Harlem, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; do, preferred, 35 a $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading 54 a 55; Michigan Central, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; do, guaranteed, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Panama, 130 a 131; Illinois Central, 56 a $\frac{1}{2}$; Galena and Chicago, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Cleveland and Toledo, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago and Rock Island, 62 a $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central 7's of 1876, 108 a 109; Erie third mortgage bonds, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$; Michigan Central 8's, late mortgage, 106 a 107; Illinois Central bonds 7's, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$. After the second board there was quite a rally in the market. Central sold at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ and that was bid for more; 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Erie, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ for preferred, and so on throughout the list.

issues, press a subject of such general interest that the question of the country's capacity to absorb currency must itself soon become "absorbing." There are those who believe the maximum was reached just before the breaking out of the rebellion, when the bank issues and gold coin in circulation amounted, in the aggregate, to about 400,000,000. Business was then as active as it had ever been, the crops and the importations were large; labor, real estate and all commodities were commanding high prices, and, of course, required a proportionate amount of money to effect their liquidation and transfer; for it is a well settled principle that the equilibrium between the currency and the property of a country, though it may now and then be temporarily disturbed, must be and generally be maintained. But the opinion which is entertained by many, that the volume reached at the period mentioned was as great as it can be until the restoration of peace and the revival of business shall demand an increase of currency, is an unsound one, simply because it is the essential difference between the issues of banks, which have a local circulation merely, and those of the government, which have a universal range, are hoarded as gold used to be, are sent to longer distances for the payment of debts (in this respect taking the place, to a large extent, of drafts and domestic bills of exchange), and are not returned for redemption. Precisely how much more of such a currency as the latter the country can find profitable use for it is not in any way

and that, should the war be greatly prolonged, a sum of money will be issued far exceeding anything heretofore contemplated, it is easy for any one to believe who has carefully studied the policy hitherto pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ever since the commencement of the first issue of government paper the rate of interest for the use of money has ruled at about 4 per cent per annum, sometimes running as high as 6, and occasionally falling to 2½ per cent. So long as the rate can be kept at or below 5 per cent the government can borrow at 4 per cent the money it requires—that is to say, so long as capitalists continue to have faith in the wisdom and integrity of the federal administration and in their ability to bring the war to a successful termination. To say that the rate of interest will be

circumstances that should retard the sale of government bonds would render demand notes the sole means of prosecuting the war, and the question of the country's powers of absorption would be put to a thorough and perhaps a perilous test. But the truth is that there is scarcely any limit whatever to our capacity in this respect, as in case of

property, including gold, real estate agricultural produce and dividend paying securities. The prospect is that so long as the war lasts the government will remain a borrower, and, for the purpose of securing loans at moderate rates, will retain control of the money market through issues of legal tender paper, and will keep the rate of interest between three and six per cent. An occa-

penalty it continues to be defrayed by the policy now pursued, whether it be well or ill conducted money must be abundant, and the general course of prices of all kinds of property must tend upward. The New York Central Railroad has declared